current history. China is no longer the remote place of queer customs, pretty bric-a-brac, and pig-tailed laundrymen. Even harassed as she is by Japan's unwelcome attentions, by communist-fomented strife, by bandit raids, and by internal civil war, China is a world power. When and if China awakes to the knowledge of her might, exclusion laws will prove slight barriers to Chinese penetration of the Philippines.

Japan is no longer the medieval Shogun State of picturesque temples, pretty geishas, and perfervid politeness. Japan is united, restive, and aggressive. She possesses a navy only slightly less strong than the American or British navies and an army that surpasses any other in Asia in size, equipment, and training, and which equals any in Europe. Japan's truculence was evidenced by her seizure of Manchuria and her invasion of Shanghai and North China.

Mighty Japan would not be inclined to brook any interference with her development of the Philippine market or with the rights of her citizens. Is it any wonder then that the Filipinos have misgivings as to their future, and that the bogey man which keeps them awake at night is a Japanese monster?

The next fact to which I would direct attention is found in the field of international politics. Japan has in effect announced an Asiatic Monroe doctrine with Japan in the role of guardian. It is to be Asia and the Asiatics acting under the leadership of Japan. It is to be Japan paramount in China, superintending Chinese activities, and decreeing a hands-off

Chinese policy for other powers. The United States is in no-position to protest Japanese hegemony in the Orient, for in the Lansing-Ishii notes of 1917, the United States recognized that "territorial propinquity creates special relations between countries."

The Filipinos are quick to realize that the Japanese Asiatic Monroe Doctrine asserts a Japanese guardianship of the Philippines—capable of realization the moment the [r]Phil-